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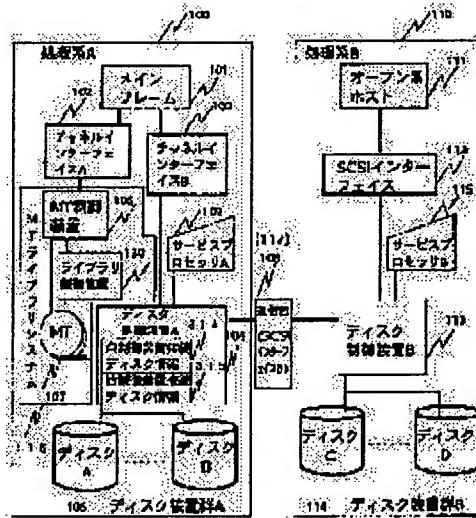
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(54) COMPOSITE COMPUTER SYSTEM AND COMPOSITE I/O SYSTEM

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To back up data of an I/O sub-system for opening in a backup system of main frame management which is not directly connected to this I/O sub-system.

SOLUTION: A B-system I/O sub-system (113 and 114) for opening and an A-system I/O sub-system (104 and 105) for main frame are connected by a communication means, and the A-system I/O sub-system is provided with tables 314 and 315 to assign a storage device address in its own sub-system to a storage device of the I/O sub-system for opening so that data in the B-system I/O sub-system can be accessed from the main frame for the purpose of backing up data of a disk connected to the B-system I/O sub-system in an MT library system 116, and a request in a variable length recording form accepted from the main frame is converted to a fixed length recording form of the B system, and a designated disk is accessed based on tables, and obtained data is sent to the main frame and is backed up in the backup system.



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式に従つてディスクへのアクセスを行つている。このため、メインフレーム用のディスクサブシステムとオープンシステム用のディスクサブシステムは別々に構成されることが多い。一方、USO 0051 5 8 4 5号では、1ノードシステム間に、データを送受信する技術が公開されている。

[0004]

【苦情が解決しようとする問題】ホストコンピュータが異なるため、オープンシステム用のディスクサブシステ ムとメインフレーム用のディスクサブシステムでは、個別にバッファアップ等の運用、管理をしている。しかし、すでに述べたように、オープンシステムには、大容量のデータを格納できる磁気テーブルや磁気テープライブラリといった機体がないため、メインフレームの1ノードシステムにバッファアップをすることは有効である。しかし、通常のオープンシステムでは、メインフレームとは直接接続できない。一方、USO 0051 5 8 4 5号では、ホストコンピュータとは直接接続されていないよ

レーシングシステムに対するリード／ライド差をいかに実現するかが本題です。配線されない。【0005】本技術の目的は、アクセスインターフェースが異なるため直接接続できないホストコンピュータとノードサブシステムの間で、配接装置のデータをバックアップするシステムを提供することにある。特に、オーバンシステムのノードサブシステムのデータを、当該ノードサブシステムとは直接接続されていないメインフレームからバックアップするシステムを提供することである。また、本実現黎明の目的は、メインフレームによるデータ交換機能に対する、メインフレームからのアクセスの配接装置間に於ける、ノードサブシステムとの接続機能である。

スを可能にすることにある。また、本明のさちら他の
目的は、メインフレームにインタフェースの置る2以
上の1／0サブシステムを接続可能なしたシステムを提
供することにある。

【課題を解決するための手段】上記目的を達成するた
め、本明は、第1のホストコンピュータと、前記第1
のホストコンピュータと可変配置形式インターフェイ
スで直接接続され、1つ以上の外部配接機構造形態
と、前記第2のホストコンピュータと固定配置形式
インターフェイスで直接接続され、1つ以上の外部配接
機構造形態が第1または第2のノード間接続部と、前記第1の1／
0サブシステムと前記第2の1／0サブシステムを接続
する通信機能を含む合計算機システムであり、前記第
1の1／0サブシステムは、外部配接機構造の接続装置アドレ
ス、接続装置アドレスが第1または第2の1／0サブシ
ステムの外部配接機構造形態にいずれも接続してい
る示す情報、第2の1／0サブシステムの外部配接機構

式に従つてディスクへのアクセスを行つている。このため、メインフレーム用のディスクサブシステムとオープンシステム用のディスクサブシステムは別々に構成されることが多い。一方、USO 0051 5 8 4 5号では、1ノードシステム間に、データを送受信する技術が公開されている。

[0004]

【苦情が解決しようとする問題】ホストコンピュータが異なるため、オープンシステム用のディスクサブシステ ムとメインフレーム用のディスクサブシステムでは、個別にバッファアップ等の運用、管理をしている。しかし、すでに述べたように、オープンシステムには、大容量のデータを格納できる磁気テーブルや磁気テープライブラリといった機体がないため、メインフレームの1ノードシステムにバッファアップをすることは有効である。しかし、通常のオープンシステムでは、メインフレームとは直接接続できない。一方、USO 0051 5 8 4 5号では、ホストコンピュータとは直接接続されていないよ

レーシングシステムに対するリード／ライド差をいかに実現するかについては、記載されていない。

【参考】本章の目的は、アクセスインターフェースが異なるため直接接続できないホストコンピュータとスケルトンとなるサブシステムとの間で、配接装置のデータをバック／ノードサブシステムのデータを、当該ノードサブシステムのノードサブシステムのデータを、当該ノードサブシステムとは直接接続されていないメインフレームからバックアップするシステムを提供することである。また、本章の目的は、メインフレームによる直線接続ができないオーバーランフレーム用のノードサブシステムの配接装置について、メインフレームからのアクセス手段について記載している。

スを可能にすることにある。また、本明のさらには他の目的は、メインフレームにインタフェースの置き場となる上位のO/Sアブシステムを接続可能なしたシステムを提供することにある。

【課題を解決するための手段】上記目的を達成するため、本明は、第1のホストコンピュータと、前記第1のホストコンピュータと可変配置形式インターフェイストレーブル接続され、1つ以上の外部配接機器を含む第1のO/Sアブシステムと、第2のホストコンピュータと固定配置形式インターフェイスで直接接続され、1つ以上の外部配接機器を含む第2のO/Sアブシステムと、前記第1のO/Sアブシステムと前記第2のO/Sアブシステムを接続する通信機能を含む合計算機システムであり、前記第1のO/Sアブシステムは、外部配接機器の接続装置アドレスを示す情報記述符が第1または第2のO/Sアブシステムの外部配接機器記述符のいずれかO/Sアブシステムの外部配接機器

[0012] 図1は、本発明の対象となる肝炎ウイルスシステムの一例を示す図である。処理系A10-0は、メインフレーム10-1、チャネルインターフェイスA10-2、チャネルインターフェイスB10-3、磁気テープ(MT)制御装置10-6、磁気テープライブラリ10-7、ディスク制御装置A10-4、ディスク装置群A10-5、サーバプロセッサ10-9から構成される。メインフレーム10-0は、カウントキーデータ形式と呼ばれる可変長レコード形式に従うチャネルインターフェイスB10-3を介して、ディスク制御装置A10-4にアクセスする。ここで、カウントキーデータ形式とは、リード/ライトの単位となるレコードをカウント部、キー部、データ部と呼ぶ3つのフィールドから構成されるレコード形式である。カウント部では、レコードの識別子、キー部では、データ部では、セクションごとのキー情報、データ部では、アプリケーションプログラムが使用するデータが格納される。各

46、以ト、磁気アーチ（M）の初期接続 1/0/6、磁気アーチ（M）
一チップマザーボード上に搭載するチップマザーボード（M）
1/0/10を併せてMTライブラリシステム 1/0/16として参
照する。チャネルインターフェイスを介して接続される
記憶階層としては、磁気アーチだけでなく、光ディスク
等がある。以下では、MTライブラリシステム 1/16が
接続されている場合を例に示す。

[001-31] ディスク削除接続 A 1/0/4には、自制御接続
接続接続ディスク情報 3/1-4、自制御接続接続ディスク情報 3/1
4が組合せられる。自制御接続接続ディスク情報 3/1-5は、メインフレ
ームから直接接続されていない 1/0/サブシステムのデ
ィスク階層のアクセスを可能にするためには駆けた情報を示す。
ある。この詳細については、後述する。

[001-4] 处理系 B 1/10は、オープンシステムホスト 1/1
1、SCSIインターフェイス（Small Computer Interface）1/1
2、ディスク削除接続 B 1/13、ディスク接続群 B 1/1
4、サービスプロセッサ B 1/15から構成される。オー
ブンホスト 1/11は、リード/ライトの単位となるレ
コードが固定量である SCSI インターフェイス 1/1-2
を介して、ディスク削除接続 B 1/13にアクセスする。
ディスク削除接続 A 1/0-4とディスク削除接続 B 1/1-3
は、通常階層 1/0/8で接続される。通常階層 1/0/8は、
例えば、SCSI ケーブル 1/17でもよい。以下、カ
ウントキーデータ形式を CKD 形式呼び、固定長プロ
ック形式を FBA (Fixed Block Architecture) 形式と
呼ぶ。以下、CKD 形式のレコードを CKD レコード、
FBA 形式のレコードを FBA レコードと呼ぶ。

[001-5] 図 2 は、本実用の対象となる計算システム
の他の一部を示す図であり、1つのメインフレーム用
の 1/0/サブシステム 2 つ以上のオーバンフレーム用
の 1/0/サブシステム 2 つが構成されている。物理層 Y 1/2

0では、オープン系ホストXT121とディスク制御装置X123のインターフェイスが、Fibre Channelインターフェイス122で接続されている。Fibre Channelインターフェイス122は、光ケーブルであり、ホストと制御装置間の接続距離を拡大できる。ただし、ホストと制御装置の間は、SCSIをベースとするFibre Channelインターフェイスが採用されることが多い。また、ディスク制御装置X123とディスク制御装置B111の間も、Fibre ChannelインターフェイスX126のようなインターフェイスで接続されているともよい。

【0016】図2の構成でのデータバックアップは、図1の構成でのデータバックアップの並版となる。各装置の基本操作動作は、メインフレーム101、オープン系ホストB111、121は、各々のインテラクタブリュ10と接続して、外部記憶装置である磁気ディスク装置群A105、ディスク装置群A106、ディスク装置群

ビブリオ館X124をアセイズする。メモリ装置X101のロゼスは、チャネルイン・システムエイズをサポートする任意のオペレーティングシステム、例えば日立製作所のVOS3 (Virtual storage Operating System)。

ビブリオ館X124、アドレサブルセグメントX101のロゼスは、チャネルイン・システムエイズをサポートする任意のオペレーティングシステム、例えばUNIX (UNIXはAT&T CorporationのUNIX Open Source Foundationの商標である) のオペレーティングシステムの制御下で、各々のインターフェイスを介して外部に格納されているデータへの経路を確立する。

[00117] 図3は、ディスク制御装置A1-04の構成を示す図である。ディスク制御装置A1-04は、本ディスク制御装置の制御側のプロセスをサポートするMPU (Micro Processor Unit) 3-02、メモリ装置3-01、ホストデータ転送装置3-03、ディスク・キャッシュ装置3-11、各種データ3-12、各種データ3-13、が含まれる。特に、ディスク制御装置A1-04の場合には、図3の説明でも述べたように、自制御装置接続ディスク槽X123も同様の構成であるため、省略する。ただし、ディスク制御装置B1-113、ディスク制御装置X1-23の場合には、自制御装置接続ディスク情報3-14、他制御装置接続ディスク情報3-15を含む必要はない。

[00118] 自制御装置接続ディスク槽情報3-14は、データX104のメモリ装置X101に格納され、自制御装置接続ディスク槽X1-23の場合は、

イスク情報3 1 4は、ディスク制御装置A 1 0 4が、ディスク制御装置A 1 0 4の中で空いているディスク装置のアドレスを、オープン系のディスク装置に割り当てる。自制御装置ディスク情報3 1 4を図4に示す。接続アドレス4 0 0は、メインフレーム1 0 1等のホストコンピュータが、リード/ライト対象とするディスク装置を識別するための識別子であり、メインフレーム1 0 1等のデータを、接続アドレス4 0 0は、ディスク制御装置A 1 0 4が、ディスク制御装置3 1 5を対応するデータとして認識する。具体的には、図1に示す接続ディスク情報3 1 5に基づき、指定されたディスク装置が実際には接続されているディスク制御装置(ディスク制御装置B 1 1 3)のアドレス、そのディスク制御装置に接続されたディスク装置群B 1 1 3に接続されたディスク装置のアドレスを獲得する。また、ステップ8 0 2は、メインフレーム1 0 1からの要求がライト要求であるので、通常ライト処理となる。

【0026】ディスク制御装置A 1 0 4は、メインフレーム1 0 1からのライト要求を受けて、図8のブロー図に従い処理を実行する。図8の処理フローにおいて、スティップ8 0 1およびステップ8 0 3～8 0 6における処理は、図7におけるステップ7 0 0～7 0 1およびステップ7 0 3～7 0 6における処理と同様であるので説明を省略する。また、ステップ8 0 2は、メインフレーム1 0 1からの要求がライト要求であるので、通常ライト処理となる。

【0027】以下に、図7と異なる部分のみについて説明する。ステップ8 0 7では、ディスク制御装置B 1 1 3に対して、該当するディスク装置のステップ8 0 7で計算した領域にデータを書き込む要求を実行する。次に、ステップ8 0 8で、メインフレーム1 0 1から書き込まれたデータを受取り、ディスク制御装置B 1 1 3に送る。次に、ステップ8 0 9で、ディスク制御装置B 1 1 3から、ライト要求の完了報告を待ち、完了報告を受け取ると、メインフレーム1 0 1に完了報告を送り、処理を完了する。制御装置1 1 3 Bは、ディスク制御装置A 1 0 4から要求されたデータを該当するディスク装置から読み出し、ディスク制御装置A 1 0 4に送るだけであるため、特に処理フローは記載しない。

【0028】以上、処理系Bのオープン系システムのディスク装置群B 1 1 3のデータを処理系Aによりバックアップするシステムについて説明したが、他の実施例において、処理系Aにディスク制御装置Bおよびディスク装置群Bのものを接続し、メインフレームにインタフェースが異なる2つの1/Oサブシステムを接続した場合1/0サブシステムを構成するようでもよく、この場合、接続する1/Oサブシステムを3以上としてもよい。

【0029】「発明の効果」本発明により、アクセスインターフェイスが異なる2つの1/Oサブシステム間ににおいて、データのバックアップが可能にできる。この結果、オープン系の1/Oサブシステムを用いて、データをメインフレームの1/Oサブシステムにバックアップできる。また、メインフレームのバックアップ機能は、大容量、高性能、高信頼のMTRライラリシステムを含むので、オープンシステムの1/Oサブシステムのデータを、高性能、高信頼のメインフレームのバックアップ機能で、バックアップすることができる。また、メインフレームに異なる1/Oサブシステムに接続することが可能になる。

【0030】実施例のシステムの概要の一例を示す図である。

ク制御装置A 1 0 4は、ディスク制御装置A 1 0 4の中でも空いているディスク装置のアドレスを、オープン系のディスク装置に割り当てる。自制御装置ディスク情報3 1 5を図4に示す。接続アドレス4 0 1は、ディスク制御装置A 1 0 4が、ディスク制御装置3 1 5を対応するデータとして認識する。具体的には、図1に示す接続ディスク情報3 1 5に基づき、指定されたディスク装置が実際には接続されているディスク制御装置(ディスク制御装置B 1 1 3)のアドレス、そのディスク制御装置に接続されたディスク装置群B 1 1 3に接続されたディスク装置のアドレスを獲得する。また、ステップ7 0 0は、接続アドレス4 0 0が、他の制御装置に接続されたディスク装置を削除する。削り当たれてある場合、ボタンシナは、対応する他制御装置接続ディスク情報3 1 5を削除する。削り当たっていない場合は、ボタンシナはマルサイン表示する。しがれがって、他制御装置接続ボタン3 1 4が有効な場合(その装置アドレス4 0 0が、他の制御装置に接続されない場合)、自制御装置A 1 0 4、メインフレーム1 0 1を介して、MTライラリシステム1 1 6にバックアップする場合について説明する。なお、既に述べたように、メインフレーム1 0 1には、ディスク装置群B 1 1 4(ディスクC)も、ディスク装置A 1 0 4に接続されてい、る。また、他制御装置接続ボタン3 1 4が無効な場合(その装置アドレス4 0 0が、他の制御装置に接続されない場合)、自制御装置A 1 0 4は、ディスク制御装置群B 1 1 3(ディスクD)も、ディスク制御装置A 1 0 4に接続されている。したがって、ディスク制御装置A 1 0 4の動作については、ディスク制御装置A 1 0 4に、單にリード要求を手交し、受け取ったデータをMTライラリシステム1 1 6にバックアップするだけであるた、めに特に説明を行わない。

【0031】MTライラリシステム1 1 6にバックアップを行なう場合、メインフレーム1 0 1はリード要求をディスク制御装置B 1 1 3から受け取ったデータを、ディスク制御装置A 1 0 4に送行する。ディスク制御装置A 1 0 4は、メインフレーム1 0 1からのリード要求を受けて、図7のブロー図に従い処理を実行する。まず、ステップ7 0 0で、リード要求内で指定されたデータをディスク制御装置B 1 1 3に送行する。ディスク制御装置A 1 0 4は、ディスク制御装置3 1 5に示す自制御装置接続ディスク情報3 1 5は、ディスク制御装置A 1 0 4に直接接続されるているかをチェックする。ディスク制御装置A 1 0 4に接続されれば、ステップ7 0 2で、そのディスク装置から該当するデータを読み出すことになる。ディスク制御装置3 1 5は、見出されたディスク装置群B 1 1 3に示す接続ディスク情報3 1 5は、自制御装置ディスク情報3 1 5に示す自制御装置接続ディスク情報3 1 4のいずれかから、ボイントされることは、接続制御装置A 1 0 4に接続されたディスク装置群B 1 1 3に接続されるている制御装置のアドレスが格納される。本実施例では、ディスク制御装置B 1 1 3が格納されていることになる。ディスクアドレス5 0 1は、対応するディスク装置に接続され、サービスプロセッサ1 0 9から設定される。

【0032】本実施例では、図4、図5に示した自制御装置接続ディスク情報3 1 4、他制御装置接続ディスク情報3 1 5の情報に利用することにより、図6に示すように、メインフレーム1 0 1からは、ディスク制御装置B 1 1 3を介して接続されているディスク装置群B 1 1 4(ディスクC)も、ディスク制御装置A 1 0 4に接続されていると認識される。まずは、チェックの結果、スティップ7 0 5以下の動作である。まず、チェックの結果、スティップ7 0 3では、指定されたディスク制御装置B 1 1 3に接続されているかチェックする。すなわち、他制御装置接続ボタン3 1 4がマルサインになつて、接続されているかをチェックする。チェックの結果、マルサインになつて、接続されているかをチェックする。スティップ7 0 4で、エラー報告を行なう。

【0033】本実施例では、自制御装置接続ディスク情報3 1 5は、例えは、サービスプロセッサ1 0 9から設定される。

【0034】本実施例では、図4、図5に示した自制御装置接続ディスク情報3 1 4、他制御装置接続ディスク情報3 1 5の情報に利用することにより、図6に示すように、メインフレーム1 0 1からは、ディスク制御装置B 1 1 3を介して接続されているディスク装置群B 1 1 4(ディスクC)も、ディスク制御装置A 1 0 4に接続されていると認識される。まずは、チェックの結果、スティップ7 0 5以下の動作である。まず、チェックの結果、スティップ7 0 3では、指定されたディスク制御装置B 1 1 3に接続されているかチェックする。スティップ7 0 4で、エラー報告を行なう。

【0035】本実施例では、ディスク制御装置B 1 1 3に接続されているデータを、MTライラリシステム1 1 6から読み出したデータを書き込みよう、ライト要求を発行するだけであるため、特に説明を行わない。

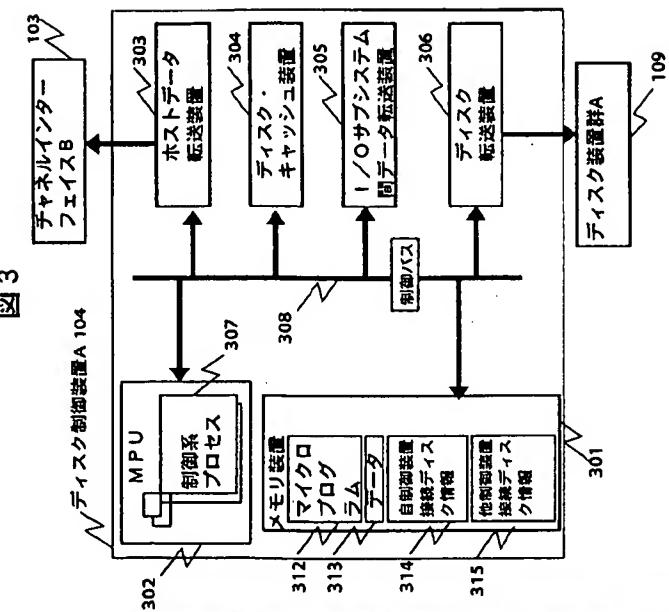
【0036】実施例のシステムの概要の一例を示す図である。

【0037】実施例のシステムの概要の一例を示す図である。

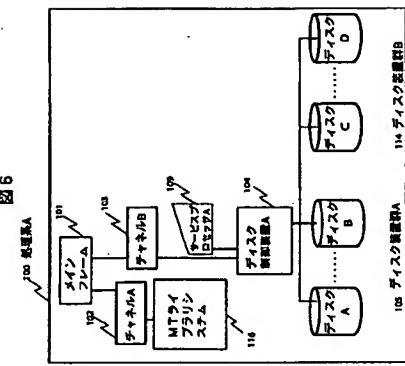
【0038】ディスク制御装置B 1 1 3の構成を示す図である。

【0039】自制御装置接続ディスク情報の構成を示す図である。

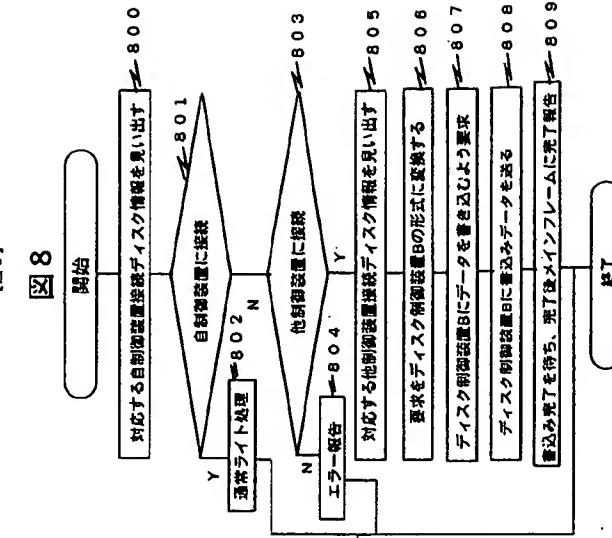
【図3】



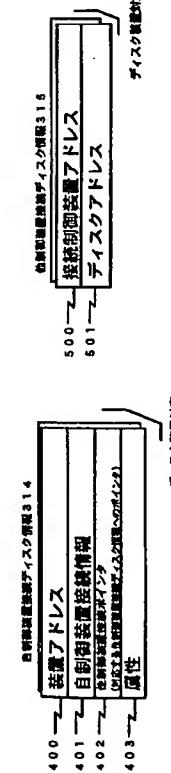
【図6】



【図8】



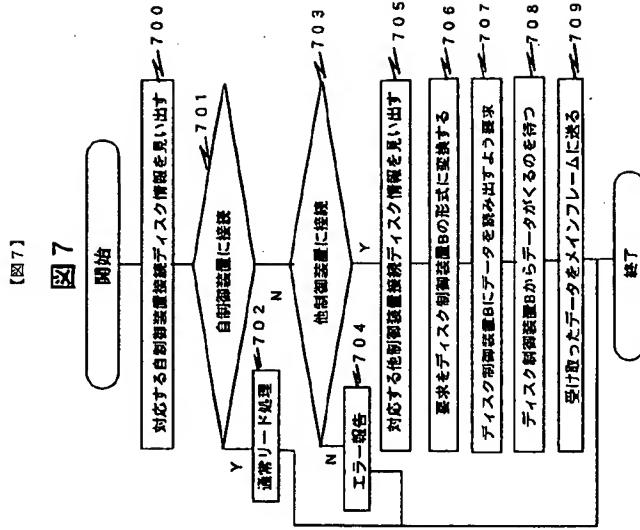
【図4】



【図5】



【図7】



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CLAIMS

[Claim 1] The 1st I/O subsystem which direct continuation is carried out to the 1st host computer and said 1st host computer with a variable-length record formal interface, and contains one or more external storage. The 2nd I/O subsystem which direct continuation is outputted to the 2nd host computer and said 2nd host computer with a fixed-length record formal interface, and contains one or more external storage. It is a complex computer system containing the transmitter style which connects said 1st I/O subsystem and said 2nd I/O system. Said 1st I/O subsystem The information which shows any of the external storage of the 1st or 2nd I/O subsystem the device address and this device address of external storage assigned. The table which stores the device address in the 2nd I/O subsystem of this optimal storage when assigned to the external storage of the 2nd I/O subsystem, said table is referred to when the read/write demand according to said variable-length record formal interface is received from said 1st host computer, including the external storage address which will be carried out read/write. The device address in the external storage address included in read/write demand It is not assigned to the external storage contained in said 1st I/O subsystem. When assigned to the external storage contained in said 2nd I/O subsystem. A means to determine to send said read/write demand according to said variable-length record formal interface to said 2nd I/O subsystem. Said read/write demand according to said variable-length record formal interface which determined to send to said 2nd I/O subsystem is changed the read/write demand according to said fixed-length interface. The complex computer

System characterized by having the means sent to said 2nd I/O subsystem. [Claim 2] The 1st I/O subsystem which direct continuation is carried out to the 1st host computer and said 1st host computer with a variable-length record formal interface, and contains one or more external storage. The backup system connected to said 1st host computer 2nd I/O subsystem which direct continuation is carried out to the 2nd host computer and 2nd host computer with a fixed-length record formal interface, and contains one or more

External storage, It is a complex computer system containing the transmitter style which connects said 1st I/O subsystem and said 2nd I/O subsystem. Said 1st host computer The lead demand according to said variable-length record formal interface is published to said 1st I/O subsystem, including the address of the external storage which should lead data. It has a means to back up the data received from said 1st I/O subsystem to said backup system. Said 1st I/O subsystem The information which shows any of the external storage of the 1st or 2nd I/O subsystem the device address and this device address of external storage are assigned. The table which stores the device address in the 2nd I/O subsystem of this external storage when

assigned to the external storage of the 2nd I/O subsystem. Said table is referred to when the lead demand according to said variable-length record formal interface is received from said 1st host computer, including the external storage address which should be led. The device address in the external storage address included in said lead demand is not assigned to the external storage contained in said 1st I/O subsystem. A means to determine to send said lead demand according to said variable-length record formal interface to said 2nd I/O subsystem when assigned to the external storage contained in said 2nd I/O subsystem. Said lead demand

according to said variable-length record formal interface which determined to send to said 2nd I/O subsystem is changed into the lead demand according to said fixed-length interface. The complex computer system characterized by having a means to send the data received from delivery and said 2nd I/O subsystem to said 2nd I/O subsystem to said 1st host computer.

[Claim 3] The 1st I/O subsystem which direct continuation is carried out to the 1st host computer and said 1st host computer with a variable-length record formal interface, and contains one or more external storage. The backup system connected to said 1st host computer The 2nd I/O subsystem which direct continuation is carried out to the 2nd host computer and said 2nd host computer with a fixed-length record formal interface, and contains one or more external storage. It is a complex computer system containing the transmitter style which connects said 1st I/O subsystem and said 2nd I/O subsystem. Said 1st host computer The light demand according to said variable-length record formal interface is published to said 1st I/O

emand according to said variable length record formal interface is published to said 1st I/O subsystem, including the address of the external storage which should carry out the light of the data. It has a means to send the data read from said backup system to said 1st I/O subsystem.

Said 1st I/O subsystem The information which shows any of the external storage of the 1st or 2nd I/O subsystem the device address and this device address of external storage are assigned. The table which stores the device address in the 2nd I/O subsystem of this external storage when assigned to the external storage of the 2nd I/O subsystem. Said table is referred to when the light demand according to said variable-length record formal interface is received from said 1st host computer, including the external storage address which should be carried out a light. The device address in the external storage address included in said light demand it is not assigned to the external storage contained in said 1st I/O subsystem. A means to determine to send said light demand according to said variable-length record formal interface to said 2nd I/O subsystem when assigned to the external storage contained in said 2nd I/O subsystem. Said light demand according to said variable-length record formal interface which determined to send to said 2nd I/O subsystem is changed into the light demand according to said fixed-length interface. The complex computer system characterized by having a means to send said data received from delivery and said 1st host computer to said 2nd I/O subsystem to said 2nd I/O subsystem.

[Claim 4] It connects with the 1st I/O subsystem. the 1st I/O subsystem containing one or more external storage — this — It is the compound I/O system connected to the host computer including the 2nd I/O subsystem containing one or more external storage. Said 1st I/O subsystem The information which shows any of the external storage of the 1st or 2nd I/O subsystem the device address and this device address of external storage are assigned. The table which stores the device address in the 2nd I/O subsystem of this external storage when assigned to the external storage of the 2nd I/O subsystem. Said table is referred to when the read/write demand which specified the external storage address which should be carried out read/write is received from said host computer. The device address in said specified external storage address is not assigned to the external storage contained in said 1st I/O subsystem. The compound I/O system characterized by having a means to send said read/write demand to said 2nd I/O subsystem when assigned to the external storage contained in said 2nd I/O subsystem.

[Claim 5] The 1st I/O subsystem which has a variable-length record formal interface and contains one or more external storage. The 2nd I/O subsystem which contains one or more external storage with a fixed-length record formal interface. The transmitter style which connects said 1st I/O subsystem and said 2nd I/O subsystem is included. It is the compound I/O system connected to the host computer. Said 1st I/O subsystem The information which shows any of the external storage of the 1st or 2nd I/O subsystem the device address and this device address of external storage are assigned. The table which stores the device address in the 2nd I/O subsystem of this external storage when assigned to the external storage of the 2nd I/O subsystem. Said table is referred to when the read/write demand according to said variable-length record formal interface is received from said host computer, including the external storage address which should be carried out read/write. The device address in the external storage

in said 1st I/O subsystem. When assigned to the external storage contained in said 2nd I/O subsystem, A means to determine to send said read/write demand according to said variable-length record formal interface to said 2nd I/O subsystem. Said read/write demand according to said variable-length record formal interface which determined to send to said 2nd I/O subsystem is changed into the read/write demand according to said fixed-length interface. The compound I/O system characterized by having the means sent to said 2nd I/O subsystem.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[001]

[Field of the Invention] Since access interfaces differ, this invention relates to the system which connected two or more I/O subsystems with which access interfaces differ to the system and host computer whose backup of the data of a store is enabled between the host computer which cannot carry out direct continuation, and an I/O subsystem.

[002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Arrangement of the optimal data, and the data administration facility to the large-scale memory hierarchy (storage hierarchy) who combined in the mainframe external storage with which processing speed differs from memory capacity and an integrated storage management function aiming at efficient administration support — substantial US — for example, DFSMS (Data Facility Storage Management Subsystem) of IBM — corresponding — "IBM SYSTEMS JOURNAL", Vol.28, No.1, and 1989 —" — the detail is indicated. The disk data of the I/O subsystem of a main frame can be backed up through this function manager to the magnetic tape with which b1 cost can store cheap or mass data, or a medium called a magnetic tape library. On the other hand, in open systems, such as a personal computer and a workstation, a medium called the magnetic tape and the magnetic tape library which can store mass data like a main frame is not equipped.

[003]

Generally, with open systems, such as a personal computer and a workstation, access to a disk is performed according to the fixed-length record format, and access to a disk is performed according to the variable-length record format called count key data format with the main frame. For this reason, the disk subsystem for main frames and the disk subsystem for open systems are constituted separately in many cases. On the other hand, at US No. 4,751,55845, the technique which transmits and receives data is exhibited by I/O intersubsystem.

[004]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Since host computers differ, in the disk subsystem open systems, and the disk subsystem for main frames, employment of backup etc. and management are carried out according to the individual. However, as already stated, since there is no medium called the magnetic tape and the magnetic tape library which can store mass data in an open system, it is effective in it to take backup to the I/O subsystem of a main frame. However, since interfaces differ, the disc system for the usual open systems cannot carry out direct continuation with a mainframe. On the other hand, by US No. 005155845, it is not indicated to be a host computer how read/write processing to the storage system by which direct continuation is not carried out is realized.

[005]

Since access interfaces differ, the purpose of this invention is to offer the host computer which cannot carry out direct continuation, and the system which backs up the data of a store between I/O subsystems. It is offering the system which backs up the data of the I/O subsystem of an open system from the main frame with which direct continuation especially of the I/O subsystem concerned is not carried out. Moreover, other purposes of this invention are to the storage of the I/O subsystem for open systems by which direct continuation is not carried out to a main frame to enable access from a main frame. Moreover, the purpose of

further others of this invention is to offer the system which made connectable two or more I/O subsystems with which interfaces differ in a main frame.

[006]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose, this invention The 1st host computer, The 1st I/O subsystem which direct continuation is carried out to said 1st host computer with a variable-length record formal interface, and contains one or more external storage. The 2nd I/O subsystem which direct continuation is carried out to the 2nd host computer and said 2nd host computer with a fixed-length record formal interface, and contains one or more external storage, It is a complex computer system containing the transmitter style which connects said 1st I/O subsystem and said 2nd I/O subsystem. Said 1st I/O subsystem The information which showss any of the external storage of the 1st or 2nd I/O subsystem the device address and this device address of external storage are assigned. The table which stores the device address in the 2nd I/O subsystem of this external storage when assigned to the 2nd I/O subsystem. Said table is referred to when the read/write demand according to said variable-length record formal interface is received from said 1st host computer, including the external storage address which should be carried out read/write. The device address in the external storage address included in said read/write demand It is not assigned to the external storage contained in said 1st I/O subsystem. When assigned to the external storage contained in said 2nd I/O subsystem. A means to determine to send said read/write demand according to said variable-length record formal interface to said 2nd I/O subsystem. Said read/write demand according to said variable-length record formal interface to said 2nd I/O subsystem which determined to send to said 2nd I/O subsystem is changed into the read/write demand according to said fixed-length interface. He is trying to have the means sent to said 2nd I/O subsystem.

[007]

Moreover, the 1st I/O subsystem which direct continuation is carried out to the 1st host computer and said 1st host computer with a variable-length record formal interface, and contains one or more external storage. The backup system connected to said 1st host computer, The 2nd I/O subsystem which direct continuation is carried out to the 2nd host computer and said 2nd host computer with a fixed-length record formal interface, and contains one or more external storage; It is a complex computer system containing the transmitter style which connects said 1st I/O subsystem and said 2nd I/O subsystem. Said 1st I/O subsystem The information which shows any of the external storage of the 1st or 2nd I/O subsystem the device address and this device address of external storage are assigned. The table which stores the device address in the 2nd I/O subsystem of this external storage when assigned to the external storage of the 2nd I/O subsystem. Said table is referred to when the lead demand according to said variable-length record formal interface is received from said 1st host computer, including the external storage address which should be led. The device address in the external storage address included in said lead demand It is not assigned to the external storage contained in said 1st I/O subsystem. A means to determine to send said lead demand according to said variable-length record formal interface to said 2nd I/O subsystem when assigned to the external storage contained in said 2nd I/O subsystem. Said lead demand according to said variable-length record formal interface which determined to send to said 2nd I/O subsystem is changed into the lead demand according to said fixed-length interface. He is trying to have a means to send the data received from delivery and said 2nd I/O subsystem to said 2nd I/O subsystem to said 1st host computer.

[008]

Moreover, the 1st I/O subsystem which direct continuation is carried out to the 1st host computer and said 1st host computer with a variable-length record formal interface, and contains one or more external storage. The backup system connected to said 1st host computer, The 2nd I/O subsystem which direct continuation is carried out to the 2nd host computer and said 2nd host computer with a fixed-length record formal interface, and contains one or more external storage, It is a complex computer system containing the transmitter style which

connects said 1st I/O subsystem and said 2nd I/O subsystem. Said 1st host computer The light demand according to said variable-length record formal interface is published to said 1st I/O subsystem, including the address of the external storage which should carry out the light of the data. It has a means to send the data read from said backup system to said 1st I/O subsystem. Said 1st I/O subsystem The information which shows any of the external storage of the 1st or 2nd I/O subsystem the device address and this device address of external storage are assigned. The table which stores the device address in the 2nd I/O subsystem of this external storage when assigned to the external storage of the 2nd I/O subsystem. Said table is referred to when the light demand according to said variable-length record formal interface is received from said 1st host computer, including the external storage address which should be carried out a light. The device address in the external storage address included in said light demand It is not assigned to the external storage contained in said 1st I/O subsystem. A means to determine to said said light demand according to said variable-length record formal interface to said 2nd I/O subsystem when assigned to the external storage contained in said 2nd I/O subsystem. Said light demand according to said variable-length record formal interface which determined to send to said 2nd I/O subsystem is changed into the light demand according to said fixed-length interface. He is trying to have a means to send said data received from delivery and said 1st host computer to said 2nd I/O subsystem to said 2nd I/O subsystem.

[009] Moreover, the 1st I/O subsystem containing one or more external storage, Connect with the 1st I/O subsystem and the 2nd I/O subsystem containing one or more external storage is included; this — it is the compound I/O system connected to the host computer. Said 1st I/O subsystem The information which shows any of the external storage of the 1st or 2nd I/O subsystem the device address and this device address of external storage are assigned. The table which stores the device address in the 2nd I/O subsystem of this external storage when assigned to the external storage of the 2nd I/O subsystem. Said table is referred to when the read/write demand which specified the external storage address which should be carried out read/write is received from said host computer. The device address in said specified external storage address is not assigned to the external storage contained in said 1st I/O subsystem. When assigned to the external storage contained in said 2nd I/O subsystem, he is trying to have means to send said read/write demand to said 2nd I/O subsystem.

[010] Moreover, the 1st I/O subsystem which has a variable-length record formal interface and contains one or more external storage. The 2nd I/O subsystem which contains one or more external storage with a fixed-length record formal interface. The transmitter style which connects said 1st I/O subsystem and said 2nd I/O subsystem is included. It is the compound I/O system connected to the host computer. Said 1st I/O subsystem The information which shows any of the external storage of the 1st or 2nd I/O subsystem the device address and this device address of external storage are assigned. The table which stores the device address in the 2nd I/O subsystem of this external storage when assigned to the external storage of the 2nd I/O subsystem. Said table is referred to when the read/write demand according to said variable-length record formal interface is received from said host computer, including the external storage address included in said read/write demand. It is not assigned to the external storage contained in said 1st I/O subsystem. When assigned to the external storage contained in said 2nd I/O subsystem, A means to determine to send said read/write demand according to said variable-length record formal interface to said 2nd I/O subsystem. Said read/write demand according to said variable-length record formal interface which determined to send to said 2nd I/O subsystem is changed into the read/write demand according to said fixed-length interface. He is trying to have the means sent to said 2nd I/O subsystem.

[0011] [Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, a drawing explains one example of this invention.

[0012] Drawing 1 is drawing showing an example of the computing system set as the object of this invention. A processor A100 consists of a main frame 101, the channel interface A102, the channel interface B103, the magnetic tape library 107, a disk controller A104, a disk unit group A105, control device 130, the magnetic tape library 107, a disk controller A104, a disk unit group A105,

and a service processor 109. A main frame 101 accesses a disk controller A104 through the channel interface B103 according to the variable-length record format called count key data format. Here, count key data format is a record format, which constitutes the record used by the unit of read/write from the three fields called a count area, the key section, and data division. At a count area, the data which an application program uses are stored in the key information for accessing this record, and data division at a record identification entry child and the key section. In addition, the magnetic tape (MT) control device 106, the magnetic tape-library control device 130, and the magnetic tape library 107 are hereafter referred to as an MT library system 116 collectively. As a memory hierarchy connected through a channel interface, there is not only a magnetic tape but an optical disk etc. Below, the case where MT library system 116 is connected is shown in an example.

[0013] The continence equipment connection disk information 314 and the other control-devices connection disk information 315 are included in a disk controller A104. The continence equipment connection disk information 314 and the other control-devices connection disk information 315 are the information established in order to enable access of the disk unit of an I/O subsystem by which direct continuation is not carried out from a main frame. About this detail, it mentions later.

[0014] A processor B110 consists of the opening system host 111, SCSI interface (Small Computer System Interface) 112, a disk controller B113, a disk unit group B114, and a service processor B115. The record used as the unit of read/write accesses the opening system host 111 through SCSI interface 112 which is a fixed length at a disk controller B113. The disk controller A104 and the disk controller B113 are connected by the channel 108. The SCSI cable 117 is sufficient as a channel 108. Hereafter, a CKD format, and a call and a fixed length block format are called a FBA (Fixed Block Architecture) format for count key data format. Hereafter, a CKD record and the record of a FBA format are called a FBA record for the record of a CKD format.

[0015] Drawing 2 is drawing showing other examples of the computer system set as the object of this invention, and the I/O subsystem for two or more open systems is connected to one I/O subsystem for main frames. At a processor X120, the interface of the opening system host X121 and a disk controller X123 is Fibre. It connects with the Channel interface 122. Fibre The Channel interface 122 is an optical cable and can expand the connection distance between control units with a host. However, it is Fibre which used SCSI as the base between a host and a control device. A Channel interface is adopted in many cases. Moreover, between a disk controller X123 and disk controllers B113 is Fibre. You may connect with an interface like the Channel interface X126.

[0016] The data backup in the configuration of drawing 1 R> 1. Fundamental actuation of each equipment accesses the magnetic tape library 107 a mainframe 101 and whose opening system hosts 111 and 121 are external storage through each interface or the disk unit group A105, the disk unit group B114, and the disk unit group X124. The operating system of arbitration with which the process of a main frame 101 supports a channel interface. Under the control of VOS3 (Virtual-storage Operating System3) etc. of Hitachi, for example, moreover, an opening system host's process The operating system of the arbitration which supports a SCSI interface. For example, the path of DETAH stored outside through each interface under control of operating systems, such as UNIX (UNIX is a trademark in the U.S. of an X/Open company and other countries), is established.

[0017] Drawing 3 is drawing showing the configuration of a disk controller A104. A disk controller A104 consists of the bus 308 which connects between MPU302 which performs the control-system process 307 of this disk controller, a memory apparatus 301, the host data transfer unit 303, disk cache equipment 304, the I/O intersubsystem data transfer unit 305, the disk transfer equipments 306, and these equipments. The control-system process 307 operates in multitasking or a multiprocessor environment. The various micro programs 312 and various data 313**s are contained in a memory apparatus 301. Especially, in the case of the disk controller A104, as explanation of drawing 1 R> 1 also described, the continence equipment connection

disk information 314 and the other control-devices connection disk information 315 are stored. Since a disk controller B113 and a disk controller X123 are also the same configurations, it omits. However, in the case of a disk controller B113 and a disk controller X123, it is not necessary to include the contineence equipment connection disk information 314 and the other control-devices connection disk information 315.

[0018] The contineence equipment connection disk information 314 shows connection relation, such as a control device stored in the memory apparatus 301 of a disk controller A104. The contineence equipment connection disk information 314 is information which exists in disk unit correspondence. The contineence equipment connection disk information 314 is shown in drawing 4. The device address 400 is an identifier for identifying disk ** which the host computer of main frame 101 grade makes a read/write object, and the host computer of main frame 101 grade is the information included also in the read/write demand to publish. It is the information the disk unit corresponding to this control-device connection disk information 314 in the contineence equipment initial entry 402 indicates it to be whether it has actually connected with the control device. The other control-devices connection pointer 402 means whether this control-device connection disk information 314 is assigned to the disk unit connected to other control devices. When assigned, a pointer corresponds and also points to the control-device connection disk information 315. A pointer is a null value when not assigned. Therefore, when the other control unit connection pointer 402 is effective, the contineence equipment initial entry 401 is invalid, the condition that the contineence equipment initial entry 401 is not assigned to the disk unit connected to other control units). Moreover, when the other control unit connection pointer 401 is invalid (when the device address 400 is not assigned to the disk unit connected to other control units). That is, there may be the condition of the device address 400 not being assigned to the disk unit linked to contineence equipment, either, and not being assigned to the disk unit connected to other control devices. An attribute 403 is shown in drawing 5 which is the information on equipment proper, such as an interface of the corresponding disk unit, a function, a data format type, and the block length, and also the control-device connection disk information 315 is the information corresponding to the disk unit which has not carried out direct connection to a disk controller A104. The other control-devices connection disk information 314 will be pointed at from either of the contineence equipment connection disk information 315. The address of the control device to which the disk unit corresponding to the control-device connection disk information 315 besides a book in the connection control-device address 500 is connected is stored. The disk controller B113 will be stored in this example. A disk address 501 shows the address currently assigned in the control unit actually connected to the corresponding disk unit. The contineence equipment connection disk information 314 and the other control-devices connection disk information 315 are set up from a service processor 109. In this example, by using for the information on drawing 4, the contineence equipment connection disk information 314 shown in drawing 5, and the other control-devices connection disk information 315, as shown in drawing 6, it is recognized as the disk unit group B114 (Disk C, Disk D) connected through the disk controller B113 being connected to a disk controller A104 from the main frame 101. This is because the disk controller A104 is assigning the address of the disk unit which is vacant in the disk controller A104 to the disk unit of the I/O subsystem of an opening system.

[0020] Hereafter, the contents of processing of a backup process are explained using drawing 1 R> 1, drawing 7, and drawing 8. Specifically in drawing 1, the data of the disk unit group B114 of the opening system of Processor B are backed up to MT library system 116 through the disk controller A104 of Processor A, and a main frame 101. On the contrary, the data which backed up to MT library system 116 are restored in the disk unit group B114 of the opening system of Processor B through the main frame 101 of Processor A, and a disk controller A104. The above-mentioned backup and restoration first explain the case which backs up the data of the disk unit group B114 of the opening system of Processor B to MT library system 116 through the disk controller A104 of Processor A, and a main frame 101 where it performs with directions by the mainframe 101. In addition, as already stated, it is recognized as the disk unit group B114 (Disk

C, Disk D) being connected to a main frame 101 at the disk unit A104. Therefore, a lead demand is published, and actuation of a main frame 101 is not only especially explained to a disk controller A104, in order to only back up the received data to MT library system 116.

[0021] When backing up to MT library system 116, a main frame 101 publishes a lead demand to a disk controller A104. A disk controller A104 performs processing in response to the lead demand from a mainframe 101 according to the flow Fig. of drawing 7. First, the corresponding contineence equipment connection disk information 314 is found out at step 700 from the address of a disk unit specified within the lead demand. At step 701, the specified disk unit confirms whether to connect with the disk controller A104. If it connects with the disk controller A104, the data which correspond from the disk unit will be read at step 702. If it does not connect with the disk controller A104, at step 703, the specified disk unit confirms whether to connect with other disk controllers (disk controller B113). That is, it is checked a null value for the other control-devices connection pointer 402. It is a null value as a result of the check, and when not connecting, an error report is performed at step 704.

[0022] The actuation especially related to this invention is 705 or less step [which the specified disk unit performs when connecting with other disk controllers (disk controller B113)] activation. first, do not become a null value as a result of a check, but when connecting In step 705, it is based on the value of the other control unit connection pointer 402. Correspond to the specified disk unit, and also the control-device connection disk information 315 A header. It found out and also the specified disk unit gains the address of the disk controller (disk controller B113) actually connected, and the address of the disk unit in the inside of the disk unit group B connected to the disk controller based on the control-device connection disk information 315. Next, at step 706, the address of the data to lead received by the lead demand is changed into the format of a disk unit of having connected with the disk controller B113.

[0023] In the read/write demand from a main frame 101, the address of the data to write is usually specified by the cylinder number, the head number, and the record number according to a CKD format. Hereafter, the record address expressed with a cylinder number, a head number, and a record number is called CCHHR. On the other hand, in the disk unit connected to the disk controller B113, it has the access interface specified by LBA (Logical Block Address) according to a FBA format. Therefore, at step 706, the access address of the data for a lead is changed into a FBA format from a CKD format. Transformation is for example, $LBA = CC * number of heads + HI * Truck length + It can express like the record-number * record length.$

[0024] A demand is published [reading data from the field calculated at step 706 of the corresponding disk unit to a disk controller B113, and] at step 707. Step 708 waits for the demanded data to come from a disk controller B113. At step 709, delivery and processing are completed for the data received from the disk controller B113 to a mainframe 101. In order that the data demanded from the disk controller A104 may be read from the corresponding disk unit and disk controller B113B may only send them to a disk controller A104, especially a processing flow is not indicated.

[0025] Next, the case where the data which backed up to MT library system 116 are restored in the disk unit group B114 of the opening system of Processor B through the disk controller A104 of Processor A and a main frame 101 is explained. In addition, as already stated, it is recognized as the disk controller group B113 (Disk C, Disk D) being connected to a main frame 101 at the disk unit A104. Therefore, actuation of a main frame 101 is not especially explained, in order to only publish a light demand so that the data read from MT library system 116 to the disk controller A104 may be written in.

[0026] A disk controller A104 performs processing in response to the light demand from a mainframe 101 according to the flow Fig. of drawing 8. In the processing flow of drawing 8, since the processing in steps 800-801 and steps 803-806 is the same as the processing in steps 700-701 in drawing 7, and steps 703-706, explanation is omitted. Moreover, since the demand from a mainframe 101 is a light demand, step 802 usually serves as light processing.

[0027] Below, only a different part from drawing 7 is explained. At step 807, the demand which writes data in the field calculated at step 807 of the corresponding disk unit is published to a disk controller B113. Next, at step 808, it writes in from a main frame 1101 and data are sent to

a receipt and a disk controller B113. Next, if waiting and a completion report are received for the completion report of a light demand from a disk controller B113 at step 809, delivery and processing will be completed for a completion report to a mainframe 101. In order that the data demanded from the disk controller A104 may be read from the corresponding disk unit and control-device 113B may only send them to a disk controller A104, especially a processing flow is not indicated.

[0028] As mentioned above, although the system which backs up the data of the disk unit group B114 or the opening system of Processor B by Processor A was explained, it is good also considering the I/O subsystem which connects disk controller B and the disk unit group B to Processor A, and you may make it constitute the compound I/O system which connected two I/O subsystems with which interfaces differ in a main frame, and is connected to it in this case as other examples as three or more.

[029] [Effect of the Invention] By this invention, backup of data is enabled in the I/O intersubsystem from which an access interface differs. Consequently, the data of the I/O subsystem of an opening system can be backed up to the I/O subsystem of a main frame. Moreover, since the back up device of a main frame contains large capacity, high performance, and MT library system of high reliance, they are high performance and a backup device of the main frame of high reliance, and can back up the data of the I/O subsystem of an open system. Moreover, it becomes possible to connect an I/O subsystem which is different in a main frame.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

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- 1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.*** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is drawing showing an example of the outline of the system of an example.

[Drawing 2] It is drawing showing other examples of the outline of the system of an example.

[Drawing 3] It is drawing showing the configuration of a disk controller.

[Drawing 4] It is drawing showing the configuration of continence equipment connection disk information.

[Drawing 5] It is drawing showing the configuration of other control-devices connection disk information.

[Drawing 6] It is drawing showing the connection relation of the disk unit seen from the main frame.

[Drawing 7] It is drawing showing an example of the processing flow of disk controller A at the time of backing up the data of the I/O subsystem of an opening system to MT library system of a main frame.

[Drawing 8] It is drawing showing an example of the processing flow of disk controller A at the time of restoring data in the I/O subsystem of an opening system from MT library system of a main frame.

[Description of Notations]

Mainframe

103 Channel interface

122 Opening system host

SCSI Interface

113 Disk controller

123 Disk unit group

Tape Control

Magnetic Tape Library

Channel

115 Service processor

125 MT Library System

Library Control Unit

Memory Apparatus

302 MPU

Host Data Transfer Unit

Disk Cache Equipment

I/O Intersubsystem Data Transfer Unit

Disk Transfer Equipment

Control-System Process

Micro Program

Data

Continence Equipment Connection Disk Information

Other Control-Devices Connection Disk Information